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comparisons between North and South, where the "South" means "the territory occupied by fifteen states, including the District of Columbia, in which slavery was maintained as a distinct institution," and the "North," "the rest of the country." The chapters on "The Educational Situation" and "Literary Aspirations" are the best. The book as a whole is disappointing in its execution of what every historical student will regard as an interesting and important task.

SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain. By S. H. JEYES. Pp. viii, 258. Price, \$1.25. New York: Frederick Warne & Co., 1896.

This sketch deals with the political life of the present Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain's parliamentary career began in 1876, when he was forty years old. Before that date he had taken an active part in municipal affairs of Birmingham, having been elected to the town council in 1869, and chosen mayor in 1873-74-75 successively. After amassing a fortune, Mr. Chamberlain retired from business in 1874 in order to devote his whole time to politics. He administered the city's affairs according to the business methods which he had so thoroughly and successfully applied in private life. Under the Chamberlain regime the city purchased the gas and water works, and established parks, free libraries and public baths, as well as various other institutions, which greatly enlarged the scope of municipal activity.

Mr. Chamberlain's rise in politics was rapid. Four years after entering the House of Commons he took a place in Mr. Gladstone's 1880 cabinet. In 1885, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain, the Radicals turned out the Conservatives and brought into power the first Home Rule administration. In this administration Mr. Chamberlain accepted a seat in the cabinet, which, however, he resigned six weeks later because he could not agree to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. There are three degrees of Home Ruleism: local self government; an Irish cabinet with a parliament subject to it; entire independence. Mr. Chamberlain has been a consistent believer in the first. In 1895 Mr. Chamberlain took office under the Salisbury Government, holding the important post of Secretary for the Colonies.

Thus in his party associations he has left the Radical wing of the Liberals to hold office under the Tories. This great change in party fealty, however, does not indicate a reversal of political views, for in these Mr. Chamberlain has changed but little. Backed by a large body of followers, he has given support to that administration most in accord with his views on certain great questions, such, for instance, as

free education, disestablishment, land tenure reforms, payment of members of parliament, improvement of laborers' dwellings, etc.

Mr. Jeyes' book is an interesting sketch of political movements in Great Britain during the last two decades. These movements are necessarily the background for his delineation of Mr. Chamberlain's political career, and in the main he allows the reader to draw his own inferences.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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Democracy and Liberty. By W. E. HARTPOLE LECKY. 2 Vols., pp. 1169. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1896.

The announcement that we were to have an exhaustive analysis of democracy in its relation to liberty, from the pen of Mr. Lecky, had led us to expect a philosophical examination of that movement, which, perhaps, best characterizes the nineteenth century. To many students of politics the two volumes published under the above title will be a great disappointment. Instead of the expected philosophic work, we have been given a collection of notes which bear the appearance of a political handbook. While the author does not expressly identify himself with any of the great parties—his treatment of many questions occupying a middle position between the extremes of English political thought—the two volumes on “Democracy and Liberty” might well be adopted by the right wing of what was the Liberal Party before 1836, as their contribution to the collection of “Handbooks for Electors.” Viewed in this light the ten chapters into which Mr. Lecky's work is divided, might be a valuable aid to the intelligent citizen in search of facts. Had the work been received in this spirit in England and America, a lengthy examination of the author's views would hardly be necessary. It would occupy a place—and a most honorable one—amongst handbooks on practical political problems.

That this has not been the case is evident from the comments of the English periodical and daily press. Coming at a time when the extreme liberal or radical element in English politics has fallen into disfavor, when a conservative wave is sweeping over the country, the book is regarded by many as the summing up of the achievements of democracy and a fair account of the part which this form of government—for it is only as a form of government that the author regards democracy—is likely to play in the immediate future.

Whatever the author may have intended, the spirit in which the book has been received is likely to be productive of much harm, not